

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. VI.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Tuesday, November 27, 1838.

No. 42.

### The Maine Farmer,

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

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All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "To the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Winthrop."

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1838

NOTICE. During the absence of the Editor, the columns of the Farmer have been supplied with much valuable matter by Mr. SEAVEY. He will occasionally contribute matter for the paper over the signature of S.

### IRON ORE FOR SMELTING, AND QUARTZ STONE FOR GLASS.

We last week had the pleasure of examining a quantity of Iron ore from the farm of Capt. Matthews, near Light's Corner in the town of Liberty. It is of the bog species and possesses every external indication of being a productive variety. We are informed that there is a large deposit of it there, and that a pond near by, also contains large quantities on its bottom.

It is the intention of Capt. Matthews and others to erect a furnace as soon as their convenience may warrant, for the purpose of smelting the ore, and we hope that the day is not distant when the contemplated establishment will be in successful and profitable operation.

QUARTZ STONE. Near by the same place is the large deposit of peculiar quartz rock, that has been mentioned in one of Dr. Jackson's Geological Reports.

This is a formation of Siliceous, so pure, that it is admirably fitted by nature for the purpose of manufacturing glass.

It was thought sometime since that a Glass House would have been set in operation at that place, but it seems there has been some small opposition made by some of the glass manufacturers down West of us, which has delayed the project materially. We trust however that this opposition when it becomes fairly understood, will not amount to much, and that they will ere long have the satisfaction of shipping glass and iron in large quantities made from material found in Maine. There is no doubt of it—and our Western friends will find us

treading upon their manufacturing heels every year, till we step beyond them.

### THE SOIL A DECOMPOSER.

One of the most common but at the same time one of the most powerful decomposers in Nature is soil. It seems that the better or fatter the soil, the more strongly does it act upon any animal or vegetable substance in separating their elementary principles from each other, and again connecting others in such a way that new and useful products shall be made from what had become useless.

If a dead animal be buried even slightly the process of separation commences as soon as warmth sufficient has penetrated, and yet every noxious exhalation and every pestiferous vapor is prevented from tainting the atmosphere, and the surface of the earth kept free from every thing that shall breed disease. Is not this proof sufficient that a certain portion of good soil should be always at hand to mingle with our manure heaps and cattle yards. It will serve as a sponge to lick up any floating and invisible gases, to imbibe any liquors which may be going to waste, to decompose and recombine the material made use of or which ought to be used by the Farmer in the varied operations of his widely extended art.

### MULBERRY SPECULATIONS.

The speculation in mulberry trees we believe has abated somewhat of its extravagance. The height to which it has been carried in the Middle and Southern States during the past season reminds us of the mania of '35, when the demand for moonshine was so great that many bonded it in advance, and made fortunes out of the next full and change. As soon this mulberry fever was well up, several Northern speculation hurried on South and bought whole nurseries at comparatively small prices, and realized fortunes by the subsequent rise in prices. The Editor of the Farmers' Register mentions that one individual realized \$150,000 in a few months in this way. A Mr. Hicks of Brunswick, Va., expended \$345 for mulberries in 1837, and this year sold his crop for \$7,500. The number of trees sold was 20,000, and he states that if he had held on a little longer, he might have made \$1000 more. It will be remembered that the variety in question is the *Morus Multicaulis*—none other being the rage.

Now we have no sort of doubt but there are many varieties equally as good as the real Simon Pure *Multicaulis*, and which are not much thought of now—such as the Alpine, the Brussa, and the variety which Whitmarsh brought from Europe, and either wittingly or unwittingly called the Chinese, to the holy horror of the Genesee Farmer and others.

In order to give our readers here on the lee side of the arctic some idea how they warm up over a twig or two down West or South, we will publish a price current from the Farmers' Register.

"The tariff of prices at which the New-York Establishment offers to sell, is as follows, for the plants, all the side branches trimmed off.

Plants 1 to 2 feet high	20 cts.
1 " 3 " "	25
1 1-2 " 5 " "	22
1 1-2 " 2 1-2	25
1 1-2 " 3	28
1 1-2 " 4	35
2 " 4 " "	38
2 " 5 " "	45

Cuttings with two eyes were worth \$60 per thousand in Baltimore last month.

### THANKSGIVING.

This is a festival established by the Puritans of New-England, to commemorate the many blessings that had been bestowed upon them during the season that had passed; and with humble hearts, they with their kinsfolks and friends assembled around the frugal board loaded with the richest fruits of the season, and while they were sacrificed to the wants of their natural bodies, their souls were offered as living sacrifices to the Giver of all good and perfect gifts, for His boundless goodness in bestowing upon them those innumerable blessings. These things were right. Feasts in commemoration of remarkable events, and as a return for special blessings from God, were ordained in the Jewish church; and constituted a large portion of the worship of that Church. No doubt can therefore exist of the propriety of such institutions when observed in a way a Christian community ought to regard them. But has not this day with us lost much of its original purity? Do we observe it with that sincerity with which it was originally kept? Do we not hail it as a day of eating and drinking—of coming together in mirthful hilarity without once considering the Source from which we derive all the blessings and comforts we enjoy? We would not have people assume an air of hypocritical sanctity, like the Pharisees of old, but we would see them conduct like rational, reflecting beings, who are sensible of the source from whence all good is derived. We would see each one assemble "under his own vine and fig tree," and there offer up upon the altar of a pure heart an offering, with thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed upon us the past season, and then with a reflecting and cheerful spirit, meet with his friends, and in a social and orderly manner pass the remainder of the day. S.

### POTATOES.

"The State of Maine which has been cried up as a timber country without Agriculture, has this fall shipped 300,000 dollars worth of potatoes to other States."—Phil. Paper.

So it seems then, the Philadelphians have discovered that the State of Maine, "that timber country without Agriculture"—has shipped a few potatoes this fall. It is doubtful, whether we have shipped quite as many as is mentioned above, but there is no doubt, if there should be a call for them, we could send off as many more; and the crop was nothing extra, that all allow. We quoted however the above article as a straw to show what is the opinion which many abroad, have of this State. "A timber country without Agriculture!" It is true we have been and still are to no small extent, a timber



country, but that we are entirely without Agriculture, is wide from the fact. Our Agriculture is beginning not only to be respected and cherished at home, but it is making itself felt abroad.

The citizens of Maine, are learning to respect themselves, and they find as everybody else does, that the more they learn of their own resources, the more satisfied and contented they become with their situation and more attached to the soil.

A faith in the capacity of Maine to become a great Agricultural State, once established at home, the results will not be slow in exhibiting themselves to others. The crops of the past season have been such as to convince the most incredulous that all we have to do, is to enter upon the business of farming with systematic industry, and our labors will be rewarded.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the Grain worm, we have no doubt that breadstuffs sufficient for our own consumption have been raised and that instead of sending off thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, as in former years we shall retain the amount at home, which in addition to the *quarter of a million* obtained from the exportation of potatoes will certainly create a handsome balance in our favor. We hope to convince our *potatoless* neighbors that the time is not far distant and even now is, when we have Agriculture as well as timber and that the latter will not much longer be sacrificed to purchase Agricultural produce of other States.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### A HINT

To those who have not as much land as leisure.

There are many among us who are not agriculturists by profession, but who have more or less leisure which they might profitably devote to agricultural pursuits. The physician, the lawyer, the merchant, the mechanic, and even the parson, can each find time enough in the course of a season to cultivate a piece of ground of greater or less extent, and to do it well. The time that is spent by the lawyer in talking politics, or by the merchant in discussing the comparative merits of the Sub-Treasury and National Bank, or by the doctor in looking up and down the road while waiting for "a call,"—would each be amply sufficient to cultivate "on the most approved plan" an acre of ground. A professional man, (I speak from experience,) wastes—yes, absolutely wastes many hours every week which might be employed in the manner above mentioned to good advantage; and these wasted hours slip away one by one while he is unconscious of it, and does not miss them until they are gone. There is a remedy for this; and the plan which I am about to propose is one which I intend to pursue next season, and thus correct an error of which I have for several years, been verily guilty. My plan is this;—get (either buy, borrow hire or beg, but at any rate get) a piece of good land,—say from a fourth of an acre to two acres, according to the number of leisure hours allowed you by your other pursuits.

Select this farm in miniature from among the land in your immediate vicinity, so that your travelling fees may be as light as possible. See that the ground is well ploughed harrowed, and dressed,—and then comes the seed. "Well," say you, "what kind of seed shall I plant?" Plant all kinds that are good, but be sure that you do not neglect to plant the best kind. Get an ear of the Chinese "Tree Corn" and plant that; see that you take good care of it, and sell your

crop for seed. Then you may appropriate different parts of your acre to the culture of the Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, carrots, parsnips, squashes, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, broom corn, new and rare varieties of beans, &c. &c. An acre of ground will hold a great deal. If you have a taste for Botany and are fond of Floriculture, set apart a niche for flowering plants of different kinds, together with garden "herbs," such as are "good for sickness." If you are a doctor, you may raise your poppy, your chamomile flowers, your Jerusalem oak, &c. But above all, whoever you may be, see that you do not raise any *thistles, nettles, nor weeds* of any kind. A single acre of ground cultivated in this way will pay its rent, besides putting fifty or a hundred dollars into your pocket, clear gain; while the time necessary for its cultivation would otherwise be idled away in odd hours, and be devoted to no useful purpose whatever. *Think of it!*

Next fall, Mr. Editor, I will send you an "account of stock."

TEMPUS FUGIT.

Nov. 16, 1833.

#### QUESTIONS

Calculated to make us think.

No. 1.

Mr. Editor,—I presume one object of your publication is to cause people to think.

I propose to make some inquiries, or ask some questions, from time to time, with your consent. First, I ask what is *Insanity* in *Man*, in the abstract, aside from its various causes? Is it not a fact that some are generally sane; but in one thing wholly otherwise? If so, how does it become us to take care of our principles, habits and thoughts? Is insanity any thing more or less than laying down false principles? Can we learn that one is insane in any other way than in observing his conversation and conduct to be false, and absurd? When we see one laying down one false principle only, unless it is of a very uncommon nature, we are not much alarmed but if they multiply so as to render him a dangerous citizen, we perceive that he is deranged. Now does not prudence say confine him? Then let it be distinctly understood, that in answering these queries, the various causes are to be left out of the answers. And now, Mr. Editor, will you or some of your thinking correspondents let me know what their views are on the subject.

A THINKER.

The communications of H. S. and E. F. have been received, and shall be attended to soon.

#### SELECTIONS.

From the Wisconsin Culturist.

W. P. Proudfit, Esq. Editor. W. Culturist.

DEAR SIR.

We have perused a letter in your paper from Lucius B. Allyn, Esq., accompanied by an Editorial comment, which without proper explanation is calculated to mislead the public. It appears that Mr. Allyn received seeds from Dr. Stebbins of Northampton, Mass. which he deems to be the *Morus Multicaulis*, and from which he states he has raised 30 to 40,000 trees. We have simply to say that there never has been one ounce of Genuine *Morus Multicaulis* seed sold in the Union, and that all trees raised from seeds *professedly* of the *Morus Multicaulis* have proved to be none other than an improved variety of the White Mulberry, with much larger leaves,

than the White Mulberry; but possessing no resemblance to the Genuine *Morus Multicaulis*.

All such applications of the term "*Multicaulis*" meaning *many stalks from one root*, are totally improper, and any such terms as *Alpine Multicaulis*, or *Canton Multicaulis*, are delusive. The *Alpine* is the *Moretti* Mulberry of France and was originated there from seed, and is *not known* in China, and all efforts to import the Genuine *Multicaulis* from China have as yet proved abortive, and there exists no proof whatever that it is to be found there although in all probability it is, but at some locality not yet ascertained. The Genuine *Multicaulis* was brought from the Philippine Islands to France, and was first imported into America by ourselves.—It is time these errors should be put a stop to, as thousands of dollars have already been lost by persons cultivating and propagating the wrong tree. The seed from Dr. Stebbins, no doubt produces valuable trees; but let them be called by their *true names*, and not by one totally distinct, and the use of which may mislead people at a distance, although here it cannot. In the whole village of Northampton, there were not 50,000 trees of the Genuine *Morus Multicaulis* raised the present season, but they have there many other fine varieties in abundance.

W. PRINCE & SONS.

#### SOUR KROUT.

MR. TUCKER—The manner of preparing this article of food, is not as generally known as its value entitles it to be; and with a desire to extend it to the benefit of your readers, I have written this for publication in your paper.

In the fall, after we have had two or three freezing nights, collect as many solid heads of cabbage as you wish to preserve, salt up, (say fifty for a family of 6 or 8 persons,) take off all the green and imperfect leaves, cut each head lengthwise through the heart, and cut that clean out. A cabbage knife should now be procured on which the cabbage should be cut fine, and a strong cedar or other barrel, previously well soaked and cleaned at hand, the bottom of which to be laid over with cabbage leaves; fine salt now to be well mixed with portions of the cabbage in the proportion of a pint of the former to a heaped bushel of the latter, and those gradually packed in the barrel by gently stamping with a suitable wooden rammer. When the barrel is nearly full, it should be placed in a cool dry cellar, on boards, the bottom secured from pressing out; a barrel head or pieces of boards laid on the top of the cabbage, and a heavy weight laid on them. In a week or ten days the pickle should cover the cabbage, or a weak brine must be prepared and poured and poured over when fermentation will commence; and from this time to the end of the season, once a week, the froth should be skimmed off, and the boards, weight, and sides of the barrel, cleanly washed. At the end of two weeks it will be fit to cook; and as much of its savory and salutary quality depends on this, I will describe the manner I do it. I take up at a time as much as will make two messes, (as warming up what is left the first day is no injury to it;) put it in a tin boiler with a piece of fat pork; and, if I have it, a spoonful or two of goose or other dripping, and just sufficient water to boil it nearly dry over a smart fire in three hours. Boiled potatoes should always be eaten along with sour kroust, as alone it is too fat, cooked in this manner to make a meal. The potatoes are better boiled in a separate vessel, but they



can be boiled with the kroust; though very apt to get heavy. Sour kroust should be all used before the approach of warm weather, as the quantity of salt here recommended is too small to preserve it. When it is intended to be used on ship board in a warmer climate, more salt is necessary, and in that case it should be rinsed or soaked in fresh water before cooking.

Gen. Farmer.

#### GRUMBLING.

If there ever was a people, who, as a whole, had the most unqualified reasons for gratitude, it is the people of this country; and especially the farmers, who, abounding in basket and store, and commanding prices for their produce of which they could a few months since have scarcely dreamed, should be the very last to complain; but, to their shame be it spoken, there are still those that are dissatisfied among them, and such is human nature, probably would be were present crops and prices doubled. Of all men, these eternal grumblers are the ones we most cordially detest. Nothing is right with them. With barns and granaries filled to overflowing—with their fields sprinkled with flocks and herds—with orchards laden with fruit, and abundance of the best of all things to eat and drink, still they will grumble and complain.

In an excursion into the country, a few days since, we came across one of this class of grumblers, which may serve as a specimen of the whole genus, and in describing whom we may read a lesson to some, who, though not wholly given to complaining as yet, have a decided leaning that way. Our grumbler was a farmer, evidently rich and "well to do," a good house, and what was a more decisive proof, several well-finished and well filled barns. His fields were extensive and rich, and exhibited a goodly show of horses, cattle and sheep. Grumbler kept a tavern, where, of course, we made ourselves at home, and after taking care of the outward man we sallied out to look at the premises and the country. He was in his barn, busy in cleaning and depositing in his granary a large quantity of beautiful wheat which had just been threshed, in order to save stacking it, since his barns could hold no more.

An inveterate habit of complaining had wrought his face into deep furrows in which the sunshine of the countenance never rested; and the impression made on you in seeing him, was as if a man had been looking at you through the bars of a gridiron. Friend, said I, you seem to have a good crop of wheat, what was the amount of your harvest? Only 800 bushels, at the highest, was the reply, and ought to have had a thousand. Owing to the dry weather and the villainous worms, I shall get only 25 bushels to the acre, and I ought to have had thirty. People talk about a good wheat crop in the country, continued he, but I know it is a miserable failure. There was a beautiful field of corn of some 20 acres spread out before us, and I alluded to the certainty that there could be no failure in that crop, as the yellow ears showed it was then fit for gathering. Altogether mistaken in your opinion, said Grumbler, not over two thirds of a crop—60 bushels where I should have had 80, had it not been for the cut worm and the dry weather. There are few things I like better than a good potato, and at that moment one of grumbler's sons drove a waggon load of very fine ones past the door to deposit in his cellar, and I paid him a compliment on the quality of his roots. Ah, said he, in a tone like that

of giving up the ghost, only half a crop, and poor little, heavy things, too, after all. I planted six acres and shall not get over twelve hundred bushels. Seeing how 'the land lay,' I touched him on most agricultural subjects connected with his farm and crops, and found that in going over the whole ground, from Dan to Beersheba, all was wrong, all was barren. Poor man, said I to myself, as I rode off, 800 bushels of wheat; more than a thousand bushels of corn; twelve hundred of potatoes, and all other productions of the farm in abundance, with plenty of money in the chest, and from the mere habit of grumbling at every thing, wretched and really poor. If riches thus Mac Adamize the heart and render it callous to the blessings of Providence, happy is the man who has them not, but instead thereof, the sunshine of the mind, peace and contentment.—*Genesee Farmer.*

That the United States is to become the greatest manufacturing country upon the earth, no one, who is acquainted with the energy and perseverance of her citizens, will deny; and when she does become so, is it to be a benefit or a curse to her. The example of the large manufacturing districts in England, would naturally lead one to suppose that, in proportion as we increased in manufactures, we should increase in pauperism and misery. But the tastes, habits, and disposition of the people of the two countries are vastly dissimilar. The great mass of operatives in England are ignorant and uneducated, while with us the case is reversed. Look at New England, for instance, the greatest manufacturing section of the Union, where the roar of every waterfall is almost lost in the hum of the spindle, and where nearly all the available capital is invested in the work shop. Upon what other portion of our territory do you find less crime, less wretchedness, less suffering? And why is it so? Ask a New Englander the question, and he will point you to the free schools of his land, where the poor operative, in regard to education, is placed upon a level with the richest and haughtiest aristocrat. It is education that controls the passions of mankind, and kills the mobocratic spirit engendered in the minds of the ignorant. The free schools of our country exert the same influence upon our manufacturing population, as does the standing army of England upon the operatives of that country.

Again, We are destined to be a great producing nation. Already do we supply Europe with the principal part of the cotton used within her borders. True, a wild spirit of speculation, a deranged currency, and a neglected agriculture, were the means of the importation of large quantities of agricultural produce the last year but the causes that gave such an action birth have died away, and the *American Producer* now sees his error, and will hereafter profit by the lesson. This lesson was taught him, in part, by the agricultural publications of the day, and had he been as unlettered and ignorant as the peasantry of Europe, he would never have seen the full extent of his error; or if seen, he would never have known how to apply the remedy. We would say to every agriculturist, forward the work of education; impress upon the minds of your children its necessity for the successful prosecution of any branch of business; inspire them with a taste for reading those publications that treat upon the particular business you design them to engage in; patronize such publications yourselves, and your posterity will reap a

rich harvest of pecuniary, moral, and intellectual attainments.—*Silk Grower.*

**THE POTATOE.**—The climate and soil of Maine, like Nova Scotia, and other British provinces, north, seems peculiarly adapted to that mealy esculent root, the Potatoe, so indispensable to the table, and so excellent a substitute for bread. In fact, there is nothing that can supply its place, and it is itself a great nutrimental element of life—as we see in the ruddy Irish people, who live on this wholesome food, and butter milk, scarcely less nutritive and healthy. The people of Ireland, after all we hear of starvation, never need complain of that, nor would they, while they can have their cow and their potato patch, whether the luxury of the knowing little pig is superadded or not to give a *gusto* to their repast.

Maine potatoes, from the immense quantities exported this year from the sandy soil of their lake and river borders, and sent South, seem to threaten to take the lead even of the Irish, Nova Scotia, and Lancashire. If the qualities are improved to the degree the soil & climate admit, Maine has a mine of gold in reserve, surpassing her timber lands. She is now getting a return for the flour she was indebted to the South for last year. It is a doubt in our minds whether a luscious mealy Potatoe is not full as wholesome as bread, though not having as much nutriment—we mean bread such as is generally baked for us, often doughy and indigestible, as well as sour and adulterated. Certainly, the West Indians are idolatrous worshippers of Ireland's vegetable jewel—and with all the yams, sweet potatoes, bread fruit, &c. of the farinaceous tribe that daily garnish their sumptuous tables, each in itself excellent in their way, they cannot live without the Potatoe of the North, which is generally ten times more valuable there than the orange, the pine, &c. that we prize so much. It is considered as the peach is deemed by us, and is to food in general what that is to the desert. Long live the Potatoe! —*N. Y. Star.*

The Buffalo Daily Star of the 7th inst. says:—"A gale occurred upon Lake Erie on Monday night, which, so far as known, sent twelve schooners, one steamboat and one brig, upon the Ohio shore between Dunkirk and Grand River. The loss is probably greater than any which has occurred upon the Lake in any one gale."

The Eastern Republican, printed at Bangor, has been discontinued.

A large Gondola, loaded with 40 tons of hay, which the steamer Jefferson was towing between Gardiner and Bath, was burnt together with the cargo. The fire caught from a spark from the steamboat. The hay was owned by Mr. Davis of Fairfield.

The Steam ship Great Western arrived at New-York, on Thursday morning the 15th inst. She brought no news of much importance. She left Bristol Oct. 27. The Steam Ship Liverpool sailed from Liverpool Oct. 20, previous to the sailing of the Great Western, and has not arrived at New-York. Some anxiety is felt for her safety; although she may have exhausted her fuel, and be obliged to make her way into New-York by the help of her sails only. Mr. Smith, M. C. from Cumberland, was on board.

Nathan Fellows Dixon, a whig has been chosen Senator to Congress, by the Legislature of Rhode Island. His Majority was 25.

All the theatres of France are obliged to pay a portion of their profits to the support of the public hospitals. When they fail to do so they are shut up.

At the late election in Texas, the number of votes cast amounted to 5000.

Mr. Dent, in a lecture delivered before the London Royal institute, made an allusion to the formation of a watch, and stated that a watch consists of 992 pieces; and that 23 trades and probably 1155 persons, are employed in making one of these little machines.

A man was recently picked up by a schooner, & carried into Oswego, who had been six days and six nights drifting about the lake in an open boat. He had been fishing, and was blown out while intoxicated.



## LEGAL.

We insert the following report at full length, as it relates to "down east" timber land and cannot therefore fail to be interesting to a large portion of our readers.

*Amherst Eaton v. F. O. J. Smith et al.*

To establish a custom of using a word in a technical or peculiar sense, the evidence must show that custom to be universal. The word "operate," when used in relation to Maine timber lands, means either working on the land or selling the timber.

This was an action of debt on a bond. In June, 1835, the plaintiff entered into a contract with Smith for the purchase of one eighth part of a tract of land, known as the Taunton and Raynham Grant, in Somerset County, Maine. The price was \$12 per acre, and Eaton advanced about \$4000 of the purchase money, giving his notes for the balance. Smith and one Ward, the other defendant in this suit, gave a bond to the plaintiff, conditioned, that if on or before the 1st day of January then next, he should wish to rescind the contract, he might do so by giving notice to Smith, when his notes should be returned, and the \$4000 refunded in three months. There was another condition in the bond that, if a majority of the proprietors should determine to "operate" on the land and should give Eaton notice of that fact, he should make his election in fifteen days. It was in evidence, that Eaton gave Smith notice in writing, in November, 1835, that he should not take the land, and demanded his notes. They were not given up, and this action was brought.

The defendant's case, at the trial before *Wilde J.*, November Term 1837, was, that a majority of the proprietors had determined to "operate" on the land, and that Eaton had notice thereof on the third of September; that he did not give notice, within the stipulated time, of his intention not to take the land, and that, by this neglect, he had forfeited the right to rescind the contract.

Several of the proprietors testified, that meetings were frequently held in the summer and autumn of 1835; that it was determined to do something on the land to derive a profit, as there was no prospect of effecting a sale, and that Ward went to Portland in August, with authority to grant permits on the land if Smith thought best. It was also in evidence, that the plaintiff received notice of the proprietors' intentions on the third of September, and was requested to make his election according to the conditions of the bond.

Evidence was then introduced to show, that the term "operate," when used in relation to timber lands, has a peculiar signification in Maine; that it means the doing any thing with lands by which a profit is derived from them—either sending on teams—selling the timber or hiring it cut.

This evidence was objected to by the plaintiff, who insisted, that there never was any intention to "operate," within the meaning of the bond; that it was not sufficient for the proprietors to determine to sell the stumpage in order to limit the time of Eaton's election. On this point there was considerable evidence. Many witnesses who have been engaged in the lumbering business, testified, that they had always understood the term "operate on lands" as meaning the actual cutting of timber, and that it was used in contradistinction to granting permits.

*Wilde J.* instructed the jury, that, to establish a custom of using a word in a peculiar

sense, the proof must show that custom to be universal, and as the evidence in regard to the word "operate" was contradictory, the meaning of the term must be determined by the court, from the other parts of the contract and from its ordinary and usual acceptance. In the present case, he thought the term meant either working on the land by the proprietors or selling the timber. He left the question to the jury whether the proprietors had determined to do either of these, and directed them to find for the defendants, if they believed that they had. With these instructions the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and the plaintiff moved for a new trial.

*Dexter & Peabody*, for the plaintiff.

*Mason & Choate* for the defendants.

*Shaw C. J.* The meaning of any particular word, which is used in a technical or peculiar sense, may be determined by the jury from the evidence, and then the court may determine the effect of such word. But where a word is not used in any technical or peculiar sense it is the province of the court to judge of its meaning.

The word "operate" in the present case, must be interpreted in its common and ordinary meaning as an English word—as the plaintiff himself understood it, and we think the instructions to the jury in regard to it were right. The object of this transaction was profit, and one of the most usual and well known methods of obtaining a profit from timber lands was to sell the stumpage. To do this would require considerable expense and trouble, and it is reasonable to conclude that the parties must have contemplated such proceedings when the contract was drawn up. This construction is also rendered probable from the instrument itself. It contains an express stipulation that if a majority of the owners should determine to operate on the land, the plaintiff should be informed of it that he might make his election in regard to the purchase, but there is no stipulation, that, in case the stumpage was sold, the defendant should account in any way to the plaintiff. As the value of the land would be very much diminished by such a proceeding, we must suppose it to have been understood by the plaintiff that he was to make his election before such an important step was taken—that he understood the term "operate" to include selling the stumpage. We are clearly of opinion that the contingency did happen by which the plaintiff was bound to make his election, and there must be

Judgment on the verdict.—*Law Reporter.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

## MANURING OF LAND.

Mr. Editor,—In the many articles I have seen on the all ingrossing subject of manuring land, there is one item I have not seen either recommended, suggested or mentioned, namely, the use of woollen rags and shreds from the Tailor's. I shall not discuss either the chemical properties or virtues of this as a substitute for manure, but recommend it with a confidence, that if a fair trial be given, on stong clay land, it will answer every purpose. In London old rags were bought up at the rate of £6 per ton, and sent 50 or 60 miles into the county of Kent, as one of the best manures for hops. The rags are cut fine with a bill hook on a block of wood and either spread on the ground and dug in, or strewed around the hop hill and dug in around it in the spring. Let this experiment

be fairly tried on a small scale and I wager in a few years that every Tailor's shop will be quickly divested of every woollen shred on the floor.—*Yankee Farmer.*

## FOOD FOR PLANTS.

Vegetable mould or earth when brought into a state of solution furnishes food for plants, and enters into their composition and structure; plants furnish food for other plants and for animals, and become animalized by the process of digestion; consequently animals are manufactured out of vegetables by a process of which we are ignorant; and when animals die and are decomposed by the agency of heat, moisture and air, they are reduced again to the elements which constitute the food of plants, and so proceed, on the same round again of producing a new generation of plants and animals; and this rotary system has been in operation from the creation of the world to the present time, and so will continue till time is no more; the quantity of matter always remaining the same, though its form and combinations are constantly undergoing a change.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

## LIME.

*Beltville, Oct. 25, 1838.*

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardiner:

I am now burning a kiln of oyster shells.—Please inform me what disposition had better be made of the lime—whether apply it to grass, top dressing grain, or mix it with farm yard manure, and use it as a compost in the spring. I have a large yard to my barn that has been ploughed several times this year to mix the earth with the manure, as I want to haul out the centre of the yard to give a proper shape to retain the liquid manure. I had some idea of spreading a portion of lime and mixing in with it. Any information you can give, will be acceptable to

Your ob't serv't,

TRUEMAN BELT.

We cheerfully comply with the request contained in the above letter, and in answer thereto would remark:

1. That lime may be advantageously used as a top dressing either for grass or grain; that the sooner it is applied this fall the better; that its benefits will be greatest where the soil itself contains the most undecomposed vegetable matter; and that if the grass land be *sour*, its effects will be most salutary, indeed, as by neutralizing the acid with which it may come in contact, it will improve the texture and quality of the hay.

2. Instead of mixing the lime with the farm-yard manure intended for next spring's use, we would preserve it separate and dry until spring; haul out the manure then, plough it in, and apply the lime to the surface, and harrow it in. The natural tendency of all animal manures, is, from their specific gravity, to sink, and should, therefore, be kept as near the surface as possible. By so disposing of the lime, every rain which descends will carry down to the alimentary manure, covered up as recommended, a sufficiency of *condiment* to promote decomposition, and carry on a healthy growth of the plants.

3. The earth which our correspondent contemplates taking out of the centre of his barn-yard add hauling it out, may very advantageously be mixed with a portion of lime, and will of itself form a most excellent top-dressing for either his grass or grain; or may with excellent effect be used on his corn hills next spring, in the proportion of



one shovel full to every four hills of corn.—Barn-yard earth always being highly charged with the salts and resinous matter contained in the stalling of cattle, is, of itself, a most appropriate and invigorating food of plants, generally, and of none more than those of corn; and wherever there is a fair proportion of vegetable matter in the soil, the addition of lime greatly adds to its value.—*Far. & Gardiner.*

However small may be a man's income, there is one very certain way of increasing it—that is *Frugality*. A frugal expenditure will enable almost every body to save something; and as there are now established throughout this country, *Banks*, where the industrious may safely deposit their savings, however little they may be, and receive the same sort of advantage which the rich derive from their money, that is interest, there is every inducement to make an effort, to save. Dr. Franklin observes, in his usual forcible way, that "six pounds a year is but a groat a day. For this little sum, which may be daily wasted, either in time or expense, unperceived, a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds." Many humble men in England have risen to wealth by such small beginnings; but many more continue to expend the groat a day unnecessarily, and never cease to be poor.

#### WAKING UP.

We are highly gratified to notice in different parts of our State a determination to make an effort to raise the standard of agriculture, and to prove to the country that Maine is able to occupy a proud station as an agricultural region. The best results may be expected to arise from the movement, as men of all political parties, and of every profession unitedly join heart and hand in the good work. In order that the business may be well done, and men prepared by a suitable education for engaging successfully in farming, it is in contemplation to apply to the Legislature for aid in establishing an agricultural school connected with a pattern farm. We think this highly desirable and if the Legislature can grant aid to colleges and other institutions, to educate those of other professions, we know of no reason why it may not bring its fostering care to promote agriculture, which is of such vital importance to the wealth and prosperity of the State. Another important measure connected with these efforts should be a thorough examination of our State by a commissioner of agriculture.—Massachusetts and other States have taken the lead in this matter, and the reports which have been published, are the best advocates of the utility and worth of the undertaking. It is said, and we believe with much truth, that Maine possesses as large a portion of farming land as all the remainder of New England.—This of itself should be enough to stimulate us to the enterprise of making this land productive, and to give the people useful information in regard to it. And especially should our citizens be active in the matter since our resources are such, that, instead of seeking a market in some other State for our productions, we have the means of working them all up by a manufacturing population. The raw material which we have, should be considered as so much capital, and it ought to be the object of our capitalist to aid in promoting its manufacture among ourselves.

Let the good will towards the agricultural

interests now so common to talk about be carried into actual practice. Let the legislature commit itself in favor of this interest and encourage new settlements, we shall find the people as one man waking up to their true interest, and carrying Maine upward and onward to the point she well deserves to occupy.

As an additional motive to our friends and our public servants, for taking active steps in this business, we would say to them that unless some such measures are taken, our young men will leave us to go where encouragements are offered, and the State, instead of progressing in improvement, will surely retrograde, and they may have occasion, when too late, to regret their want of foresight and of courage.—*Mec. & Farmer.*

From the Educator.

#### TERRACULTURE.

We venture at the outset to introduce a new term, and that for the only justifiable reason, viz: because there is no single word heretofore in use in our language expressive of the idea we wish to express. *Agriculture* is the culture of the field, and includes the operations of farming or the tillage of large portions of land. *Horticulture* is the culture of the garden, and has reference to the production of Kitchen vegetables, fruits and flowers. We have often felt at a loss for a word to include all these, and as *Terraculture*, or the culture of the earth, exactly expresses the idea, and as it is derived from the latin in a manner exactly similar to the other terms, we think there must result a decided advantage from its introduction. It comprehends all things which are produced from the earth, by the labor of man and beast, through the agency of vegetable life. Every thing that germinates and grows by receiving its nourishment from the soil, belongs to this department.

The utility of Terraculture will appear at once, if you consider, for a moment, that from this lowest kind of life, which it is its business to produce and extend, are deduced the elements of life to all others. Animals live upon vegetables, either directly or indirectly—directly when the plants of the field and the seeds of the plants are eaten by the animals—or indirectly, when one animal devours another which has fed upon vegetable life and its products. Thus 'the king himself is served from the field.' And this will hold even in reference to the monsters of the deep. The smaller fishes of the sea derive their nourishment from the shoals that are carried out from the land, whence they have derived their sustenance.—The waters that rush into the sea teem with life and the means of sustaining it. Millions of millions of the small fry swarm in all our rivulets, creeks, and rivers, and are borne on in due time toward the ocean, where they are received into the more capacious mouths of the larger fisher; and again, by human ingenuity, are taken for the use of man. So that it may truly be said, the earth produces the means of life to all that live.

Beauty also abounds here. The most enchanting scenes in nature are those which this primitive art has aided to perfect. We can scarcely dwell on the subject of beauty without being transported on the wings of fancy into some spot where the wildness of nature has been checked, and her powers directed by the skillful hand of the horticulturist. Nor can we think of delicious food without the same reference. By the labor of his

hands was innocent man to procure the means of his own subsistence.

The dignity and respectability of Terraculture will be duly appreciated, then, only when there shall be an elevation of the minds of those employed in it. If education never carries the lights of science into the field, the garden, the orchard, of course, the occupations of husbandry and gardening will be looked upon as low and degrading. But, we ask, why should it be so? Why should the farmer be as ignorant as the horse he drives? Why should he know nothing of the nature of the soil he turns up, and of the principles on which his art is founded, than what he may gather by his own unaided observation? Why should this primitive art alone be entirely divorced from the science on which it is founded. For this there can be no just reason. And we think the true reasons why Terraculture has received so little of respectability from the influence of science is to be sought in the history of feudal tenures in Europe, and the consequent oppression of those who labored on the soil. Certainly there is no reason for it in the nature of the occupation.

The truth is, no human pursuit affords so many and so strong inducements to high intellectual culture. And we hope to show hereafter, by an inquiry into facts, that in this country, a very large proportion of the most respectable and efficient talents in the land has been borrowed from the cultivators of the soil.

Terraculture, as a science, ought to enlist the best efforts of genius; and indeed, in various ages has done so; yet by no means to the extent of its rightful claims. To it belongs the science of Mineralogy, for the soil we cultivate is a collection of mineral substances, in various degrees of decomposition and in various proportions mixed together.—Can any man give a good reason why he who turns it up and searches there for those hidden treasures which feed the world of living things, should not understand its formation? Would his knowledge of its composition disqualify him for his business.

But the soil is a great laboratory, or chemical apparatus, whose use is to dissolve and cook, as it were, the food for the plants that grow in it, and to brace them up in a proper position, whilst they are employed in eating their food and increasing thereby. Chemistry therefore is a handmaid to Terraculture. Why should not the farmer and gardener know the science of his art?

Botany is the very science of this art.—The knowledge of plants, in their constructions, their powers of germination, their various classifications, their qualities, whether poisonous or otherwise—all these have a most intimate connexion with the interests of Terraculture—the food producing art.

Zoology, or the science of animal life, has also within the field of the cultivator's art; for the arts of destruction of some, and of promoting the life and growth of other animals, constitute very important items to the farmer and gardener. How important, for example, to the former, is it to know the habits of life which belong to the weevil, the Hessian fly and the grub worm. How important to the latter to know how and when, and where, the worm breeds that destroys his peach, his plum, his pear, apple trees, &c. &c.

In these various departments, it shall be our business to collect, from such sources as lie open to us, the results of scientific research and of practical experience. And



we trust that we shall furnish such matter as will abundantly repay our subscribers for their cost of the paper.

### Summary.

**SLEIGHING.** We had about six inches of snow fall last week, which made very good sleighing.

**MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.** We have received a catalogue of this Institution, by which we see it is in a flourishing condition. There are 181 males and 55 females attending there now.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at New-York, London papers have been received to the 5th of October. The latest dates received at New-York are London to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 8th.

The London Globe states that the British Government has decided on establishing a line of steam-packets between England and Halifax, N.S. and that the contract will be thrown open for public competition.

A magnificent iron steam-ship has been designed for communication between England and India.

A destructive fire happened at Liverpool on the night of the 5th of October, which destroyed an immense amount of property.

There is considerable alarm in most European countries, owing to the light crops, great demand for bread stuff, and consequent high prices. The accounts of crops are still unfavourable. The Harvest in England was nearly completed, and seems to have answered all reasonable expectations.

The prices in France are rising, but no attention is directed to the fact by the French press; it is a subject never mentioned.

Great uncertainty yet prevails respecting the nature of the crops in Scotland and Ireland, which are only yet partially secured. But, however this may be, the prospect is already sufficiently discouraging.

The French are making great naval preparations against Mexico.

The police of Paris are busy in endeavoring to discover the authors and printers of certain democratic papers. Some have been arrested.

Accounts from Galicia, Sept. 20th, state that the transportation of the peasantry of Russian Poland is proceeding by degrees, and only in the frontier districts. The government wishes to avoid parading through the country those unhappy creatures, who are conducted on foot, and under the guard of soldiers, to the most distant Eastern governments of the empire.

Very extensive preparations have been made by Russia for carrying on the war in Circassia. It is said that the Circassians committed great cruelties on the Russian sailors wrecked on their coast, during the severe storm in the Black Sea.

The French exploring expedition to the South Sea is said to have discovered a vast continent South of the South Shetland Islands. "We carefully explored and determined," says the officer, "forty leagues of coast, notwithstanding the surrounding ice. This discovery is a real service to nautical and geographical science."

Mount Etna, according to a letter from Messina, has been in eruption during the whole of August.

### CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The news from Canada still continues vague, indefinite, and unsatisfactory. We have collected and give below the most important items, from which our readers can learn the general aspect of Canadian affairs.

[Correspondence of the Atlas.]

Montpelier, Nov. 8.

Under date of the 5th I apprised you that the rebellion would immediately break out anew in Canada. Each succeeding day has brought its quantum of rumors—all indicating a somewhat general rising of the people of the Lower Province. I have waited, hoping to be able to communicate something of a tangible character, showing, if possible, the extent of the rebellion, the means of conducting it, and the prospects as to the immediate results of this movement. As yet, however, I have hardly any accounts on which to rely. The Mon-

trepreneurial papers acknowledge that there has been a general rising on the south of the St. Lawrence, extending to the Vermont line; and the frontier county L'Acadie is in complete possession of the patriots. In the rear of Montreal, in Berthier, there has also been a rising. In all the risings so far, and in all the movements of the troops, there has been comparatively little effected; but in that little the Patriots have decidedly the advantage. They have taken Napierville, with 500 stands of arms, where Robert Nelson was at the last accounts, with 150 prisoners—captured two steamboats on the St. Lawrence—obtained possession of the county L'Acadie, and established head quarters at the village of that name—and last, though not least in point of interest, have made a stand at the famous stone mills in La Colle, from which Gen. Wilkinson was repulsed with great loss, by the British, in the last war. On the other hand, the regular troops have captured a few prisoners, and burnt the village of St. Pierre. This I believe is the substance of all that has yet been effected. You will observe by the documents published already in some of the papers that there is established a sort of provisional government; this government has issued its declaration of independence, similar to that issued last winter, and published extensively through the Province. I learn that Robert Nelson is President of this Republic in embryo—Dr. Cote master of ordinance, or Secretary of War—and P. P. Demary, Treasurer.—Cote led the patriots at Napierville; Gagnon commands the division which has orders to take St. Johns.

This is all, which is in any manner authentic, that I can now communicate. On this side of the line there is no little excitement; but it is not so noisy as last winter; and I do not think the demonstrations of feeling will be so public, although that feeling may be quite as deep. A few persons have left the State and volunteered their services to the Patriots.

MESSANGER OFFICE,

St Albans, Friday Nov 9th 1838.

7 o'clock, P. M.

### NEWS FROM CANADA.

On Tuesday the 6th inst., a detachment was ordered by the commander of the Patriot forces at Napierville, to open a communication from that place to Champlain. Dr. Cote held the command of the party, and executed the duty assigned him in gallant style; assisted by Colonel Gagnon, he took the Stone Mills at La Colle, garrisoned by one hundred men. In the execution of this duty he took a number of the Odeltown militia prisoners, whom he paroled to remain neutral. Dr. Cote distinctly informed them that if any of them violated their parole he would hold the whole of them accountable.

On Wednesday these paroled Tories, being joined by a body of regulars, forgot their promise, and uniting with them, drove Dr. Cote's rear guard, killing seven and capturing one piece of cannon. By the following extract of a communication, it will be seen that they have met their reward:

"The Napierville Patriot forces, marched upon that place this morning, fought an hour and a half—recaptured their cannon and small arms, which they had lost day before yesterday. The dead, wounded and prisoners, which were taken by the Patriots amounted to three hundred; said to be mostly British regulars."

In addition, the express which brought the above says:—

The Patriots burned every tory house from which they were fired upon, amounting to seven,

The Montreal Courier of Nov. 13th says, "On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing.—God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face."

From later accounts we learn that the Canadian insurrection seems to have been suppressed. The patriots evacuated Napierville on the 10th inst., being hemmed in by a large force of regulars. The patriot force thus dispersed is said to have numbered 2000. The British burned nearly all the town, and divided the plunder among the troops! It is announced officially by the authorities of Lower

Canada that "the rebels who had assembled in the District of Montreal have been entirely dispersed." Many arrests have been made for high treason.

Other reports say that Sir John Colborn with 3000 regular troops had advanced upon the patriots and driven them across the line.

An outbreak has occurred in Upper Canada, which was perhaps intended to be simultaneous with the rising in the Lower Province.

The object appeared to be the taking the town of Prescott, and the fort near that place. The result was not definitely known at the last advices.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus, under date Sackett's Harbor, Nov. 12, writes, "A boat conveying a company of U. S. Government troops from Ogdensburg to French Mills, on Thursday last, at noonday, was fired upon, and one man dangerously wounded. The boat was in American waters, and the men in full uniform. Their character could not be mistaken, if, as fatally appears to be the case, within musket shot. Col. Worth started forthwith with suitable force down the St. Lawrence, to look into this business."

### ITEMS OF NEWS.

#### BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners upon the North Eastern Boundary Line returned to this city on Saturday evening. We understand that they found very distinctly marked highlands at the point where the waters divide between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, and all the country north of the St. John river extremely mountainous. The country where the waters divide is not level and swampy, as has been represented and believed by many, but lies in mountains and dividing highlands, corresponding to the terms of the treaty of 1783.

We understand the duties of the Commissioners have been very laborious. They found the snow at one time on the highland, ten inches deep.

We shall look with intense interest for their report, which will probably be made public at the commencement of the session of the Legislature.—Bangor Courier.

**TROUBLE IN THE WEST—The Mormons.**—The following are extracts from letters of various persons, and from papers, concerning the Mormon war. There appears to be great alarm in the vicinity of their location, and still more serious outrages are apprehended.

"The people of the North-Western part of Missouri are now in the midst of a civil war, and we believe it will never end until every Mormon is exterminated or driven from the land."

City of Jefferson, Monday October 29.

"The outrages of the Mormons are of a character never before known in a civilized country. They have now placed themselves in an attitude of open defiance to the laws of the land. The contents of the letters published, show they have driven the inhabitants of Daviess country from their homes, pillaged and burned their dwellings, driven off their cattle, and have taken the lives of our people. They will now be dealt with as enemies, and as traitors to the country."

Extracts from a letter from Judge King, dated Richmond, Oct. 24, 1838.

On Sunday, before they marched to Daviess, Joe Smith made known his views to the people, and declared the time had come when they would avenge their own wrongs—and that all who were not for them and taken up arms with them, should be considered as against them—that their property should be confiscated and their lives also be forfeited."

"At this time there is not a citizen in Daviess county, except Mormons. Many have been driven without warning, others have been allowed a few hours to start. The stock of the citizens have been seized upon, killed and salted up by hundreds; from 50 to 100 wagons are now employed in hauling in the corn from the surrounding country. They look for a force against them, and are consequently preparing for a siege—building block houses, &c.—They have lately organized themselves into a band of what they call "Danites," and sworn to support their leading men in all they say or do, right or wrong and farther, to put to instant death those who will betray them."



Snowden's, Oct. 25, 1838.

"News has just reached us here, that the Mormons have attacked and cut to pieces Capt. Bogard's company of 20 men, except 3 or 4 who have escaped. They say the Mormon force is 300 or 400, Richmond is threatened to night."

Carrollton, Oct. 25, 1838.

"News of an appalling nature has just reached us. Capt. Bigard, who was ordered with his company to guard the frontier of Ray county, was attacked and cut to pieces by immense numbers. They were overpowered by 300 or 400 Mormons, whilst guarding their own frontier. But 5 minutes ago, three reports of a cannon were heard in the direction of Richmond. Firing has been heard in various directions, and there is no doubt that these infuriated villains have attacked Richmond."

The news of their burning and pillage has already reached you. They have indubitably captured the cannon, and taken many prisoners—probably killed many. Davies county is a scene of desolation. Ray is probably so ere this time, and their next movement will be at this place. It is already threatened."

We copy the following from the St. Louis, Bulletin of October 31.

By the steamer Astoria, we have a confirmation of the report of the burning of Daviess Court House, Post Office, and a store, by the Mormons. It is stated that the Governor has ordered out 4000 militia; and we understand that volunteer companies are rapidly being organized to march to the scene of action. The Mormons are said to receive daily accessions to their numbers, by emigrants from Canada.

**Melancholy Accident.** A correspondent of the Augusta Banner, communicates to that paper the death of two children, of Mr. Richard S. Paine of Brownfield, who were crushed to death by the fall of a cart body. The cart body had been left leaning against the wall, and it is supposed that while they were ascending the bottom of it, their weight brought it back with such violence as to cause the instant extinction of life.

**Counterfeit Bills.** \$2 notes on the Bank of Winthrop, Mass., are in circulation. \$2 notes on the Phenix Bank, Westerly, R. I., have also been put in circulation.

The Northern Statesman, printed at Ellsworth, has been discontinued, and the subscription list is transferred to the Waldo Patriot, Belfast.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, offers the following premiums on the best cultivated farms, viz:—\$200 for the best; \$175 for the second best; \$150 for the third best; \$75 for the fourth best.

Ten thousand barrels of sperm oil, valued at \$300,000, have been brought into New Bedford recently by four whale ships.

**Seventeen years ago.**—The following is extracted from Niles' Register, and was taken from a Cincinnati Price Current of December, 21, 1821:—

"Pork is now selling at 1 1-2 cents per lb—Flour, \$2 1-2 per bbl—fine beef, hind quarters, 2 cents—fowls, 6—eggs 8 cents per doz—butter 12 cts lb—partridges 25 cts doz—turkeys very fine, 25 cents each—lard 3 1-2 cents, hams 5 cents per lb—vegetables, equally.

The British Great Western Steam Navigation Company have made a large addition to their capital, and have laid the keels of four new steam ships, each larger than the Great Western.

#### MARRIED.

In Mount Vernon, on the 7th inst. by Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Mr Aaron S. Lyford, to Miss Harriet L. Philbrick.

In Waldoboro, Mr Joseph Ludwig, to Miss Sabra Moody. Mr Nathan Reed to Mrs. Mary Overlock.

In Brunswick, Mr. W. Merryman to Miss Catharine Parker.

In Topsham, by Rev. T. N. Lord, Capt James Jamson, of Bath, to Miss Charity Mustard of T.

In Harpswell, by Rev. Mr Norton, Washington Garcelon, Esq, to Miss Rosau eldest daughter of the late Peleg Curtis Esq.

In Augusta, by Rev. W. A. Drew, Mr Miller Crowell to Miss Sarah B. Shaw.

#### DIED.

In Franklin, Mass., whither she had gone to spend the winter with her friends, of Typhus fever, Miss Lucinda C. daughter of James Pullen, formerly of Hallowell, aged 20 years and 4 months.

In Brunswick, Miss Charlotte Basmer, aged 40; Mr Elisha Gatchell, 36; Miss Mary Stimpson, 16; Mrs. Jaquish, 58; Mrs. Martin wife of Capt. John Martin, 35. A child of Mr Paul Cleaves; also a child of Mr. James Elliott.

In Thomaston, Mr Gideon Seavey.

In Montville, Mr. Joseph Clifford, 39.

In Bristol, Mr Amos Richards, 37.

In Vienna, Mr Moses Fellows, aged 60.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 19, 1838.

At Market 1050 Beef Cattle, 425 Stores, 5800 sheep, and 1800 swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales were not brisk, and the prices of the last weeks were hardly supported. First quality \$7 38; 2d quality \$5 50 a 7 00; 3d quality 5 50 a 6 00.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, \$6 50 a 6 75. No. 1, 5 50 a 5 75.

Stores—Dull. Two Year Old, \$16 a 27. Three Year old, \$24 a 35.

Sheep—Dull. Lots at \$1 50, 1 75, 1 85, 2 12, 2 38, 2 62, 2 75, 2 92, and 3 25.

Swine.—A large proportion of the sales were at 6 for sows and 7 for barrows; several lots were sold for something less. At retail 6 1-2 a 8. Several lots unsold.

#### YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

A public meeting of the Winthrop Young Men's Institute will be holden on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28th, at the Snell School House in East Winthrop, at 6 o'clock.

Dissertation by J. WILLIAMS.

Question for Discussion.—Is it right ever to deceive?

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Per Order.

J. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

#### ATTENTION.

At the next regular meeting of the HYDRAULION ENGINE COMPANY, which will be holden at the usual time and place, a CLERK is to be chosen.

A punctual attendance is the refore requested.

#### A. B. & P. Morton,

HAVE on hand and for sale, thirty-five chests and boxes of Old and Young Hyson Pecco and Sou-chong Teas; one hundred and seventy-five Hhds. of St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt; seventy bags of Fine salt; eight boxes Brown Sugar; eighteen Hhds. Molasses; fifteen bags Coffee; seven bales Sheetings; twenty casks Powder, &c. &c.

Hallowell, Nov. 17th, 1838.

#### Chinese Morus Multicaulis, &c.

At the Linnean Gardens, Flushing, N. Y.

35,000

Splendid trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis are yet remaining for sale, at moderate prices according to their size. None of the humbug kind are sold at this establishment. Also 20,000 trees of the splendid Morus expansa, which has very large leaves, greatly loved by the worm; it is very hardy, and yields silk of the first excellence. A great supply of the Moretti or Alpine mulberry, the Canton, Dondalo, Broussa, Asiatic, Pyramidalis, Rose of Lombardy, Morus Alata, and other varieties.

Also—Fruit and Ornamental trees, Plants and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Flower Roots, just arrived from Holland—Silk Worms' Eggs of every kind at the lowest prices, and White Italian, Canton and Moretti or Alpine Mulberry seeds in any quantity.

The Morus Multicaulis trees raised here have one third more joints and buds, than Southern trees, and of course are worth 50 per cent more for propagation; and the wood becomes as mature and perfect on the high exposed position, our Nurseries occupy as at any place in the Union—Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbous Roots, Green House Plants, and seeds of all kinds for sale in large or small parcels.

Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant and orders per mail will be executed with as much precision and despatch as if the purchasers were present, and will be packed, so as to be sent to the remotest region with safety.

WM. PRINCE & SON

#### For Sale.

A COOK STOVE of Parker's Prophecy pattern of the largest size. It has been some used, and found to be a first rate article, and is offered for sale only because it is larger than is wanted by the owner, and will be sold very cheap. It is suitable for a tavern or boarding house. Inquire at this office.

#### Corn & Wheat Blanks

FOR obtaining the bounty on Corn and Wheat for sale at this office. October 23d.

#### MORTGAGE NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Public Notice that I claim by virtue of a deed of MORTGAGE from WAGER HOPKINS, to me dated July 23d, A. D. 1828, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, for the County of Kennebec, in Book 64, page 70, the following described real estate situate in Monmouth in said County of Kennebec, bounded as follows, to wit:—northerly by land owned by George Gorden; easterly by land which I deeded to the said Wager Hopkins; southerly by land owned by William Lowell, Jr.; and westerly by land owned by John Robinson, being a part of what is termed the Great Back Lot No. 22., and the same which Ezekiel York deeded to the said Wager Hopkins, to whose deed reference may be had for a more particular description.—The condition set forth in said Mortgage Deed has been BROKEN, the notes therein specified not having been PAID, by reason whereof, I claim to foreclose said Mortgage.

TURNER CURTIS.

Monmouth, Nov. 13th, 1838.

#### NOTICE!

A NEW PRESS has been invented by the Subscriber for the purpose of Pressing Hay, which has been in successful operation for the last three years—The operation of which can be seen at the Barn of John White, Jr. in Bowdoinham, County of Lincoln.

This Press is horizontal or perpendicular according as it is double or single.

It will press from six to twelve tons in one day, as will appear from the following certificate.

Richmond, Maine, June 17 1837.

This is to certify that we the undersigned have used the Hay Press of Messrs Chamberlain & Cleavein, and can press two tons a day per man with ease. Two men have pressed twenty eight bundles and trimmed their withes, in a day.

It presses the hay well and with despatch that cannot be equalled by any other Press hitherto constructed.

JOHN WHITE, JR.

ELBRIDGE HATCH,

JESSE SMALL.

Any one wishing to purchase, please call on the subscriber at Richmond.

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN. 3m 41

#### PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his stock of Ground Plaster, which will be sold by the ton or bushel. Also, Calcined Plaster for sale. Country produce taken in exchange.

Wanted, 100 tons of English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, October 15, 1838.

#### Bucks for sale or to let, on reasonable terms.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let six Bucks of the South Down breed from Dishly and Merino Ewes, from six months to two years old. Farmers wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the above Bucks.

The subscriber will also keep his old Bedford Boar the ensuing winter. Terms one dollar.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell 10th mo. 23, 1838.

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#### NOTICE.

A STUMP MACHINE, superior to any hitherto constructed, has been invented and the right of which is now owned by the subscribers. By which one Horse will elevate a stump of the largest size. It is twice the power of Gorham's, which is now in general use. By means of this machine the stump is not only removed from the ground, but entirely turned over, whereby it can readily be moved from the ground.

Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the Subscribers at Richmond.

A. R. CHAMBERLAIN,

JOHN WHITE, JR.

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## POETRY.

From the New-York Star.

## HYMN FOR COMMUNION.

By Samuel Woodworth, Esq.,

"Wine, which cheereth God and man." Judges, ix 13.

Our pure affections and desires,  
The vintage of a grateful heart,  
Is all the worship God requires,  
And all that sinners can impart.

This is the wine that cheers o'en Him!  
The Fountain and the source of Love!  
For when affection's flame is dim,  
Winter pervades the realms above.

Our blessed Savior bless'd the cup,  
With accents and with lips divine,  
On the last night he design'd to sup  
And quaff the juice of Judea's vine.

And promised each believer then  
To drink new wine with him anon,  
In his own Father's kingdom, when  
His work was done, and he was gone.

Lord, I accept the invitation,  
Given so solemnly to all  
Who will partake of thy salvation  
And humbly at thy footstool fall.

The figure is divinely true,  
For Scripture language is divine;  
And Cana's marriage guests could view,  
That wine is love, and love is wine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## YOUNG MECHANICS.

There is no class of the community upon whom the future welfare of the country more essentially depends than upon the rising generation of young mechanics. If they are intelligent, sober, industrious and consequently independently able, and accustomed to judge for themselves, and governed, in their conduct, by an enlightened view of their own best interests; if they are men of this sort, the mechanics and especially the young mechanics, will form the strongest bulwark of our free institutions, and the best hope of the Republic.

If, on the other hand, they are ignorant, idle, dissolute, and consequently poor, and dependent upon those who are willing to trust them—if our mechanics should unhappily become such a class, (of which thank God, there is but little danger,) they would soon be converted into the mere tools of a few rich and artful men, who, having first stripped them of every sense of self respect, and every feeling proper to virtuous citizens, would use them as passive instruments for promoting their own ambitious objects, and for the enactment of laws which are beneficial to nobody but the artful few with whom they originate.

It is as true of the mechanical arts as of any other profession, that "knowledge is power," and we earnestly recommend to the attention of our friends among the young mechanics, the following excellent "hints," copied from the Buffalo Journal:—*National Intelligencer*.

**Hints to Young Mechanics.**—The first object of a mechanic, as it should be that of every one, is to become thoroughly acquainted with his particular business or calling.—We are too apt to learn our trade or profession by halves—to practice it by halves—and hence are compelled to live by halves—and die by inches.

Study and labor to excel your competitors, and then you will not fail to command the patronage of the most discerning and liberal

paymasters. There is a great variety of highly useful knowledge which appertains to every branch of business, that may be acquired by a course of judicious reading. This knowledge well digested, and systematized, constitutes the science of every occupation. Thus, if you are a carpenter, the science of architecture should be studied with profound attention; if a ship-builder, the science of navigation and hydrostatics, and that combination of them which will give the largest capacity to a vessel with the least resistance from the water, and the greatest safety in time of danger from the elements. If you are a mechanist or mill-wright, the mechanic powers should be well understood; and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam or water, you should study the science of hydraulics, and should have a perfect knowledge of the chemical combination of heat and water, both in its latent and active state, and understand how it happens that a quart of water converted into steam, which, by a thermometer, is no hotter than boiling water, yet will bring a gallon of water up to the same temperature. If you are a hatter, a dyer, painter, or a tanner, there is no study so useful as chemistry.

The fact was known a quarter of a century to chemists, that gum shellac was insoluble in water, before any hatter ever used it to make waterproof hats. The whole art of giving beautiful and durable colors to different bodies, depends entirely upon the chemical affinity of such bodies for the coloring material, and the affinity of this latter for the different colored rays of light.

We speak understandingly when we say that the tanners and the public in the United States lose millions annually, from the lack of scientific knowledge how best to combine vegetable tannin with animal gelatin, which is the chemical process of making leather—call it by what other names you please.

There is a vast amount of knowledge which is now completely useless, that ought to be brought home to the understanding of every operative in this Republic. We love industry and respect all who practice it. But labor without study is like a body without a soul. Cultivate and enrich the mind with all useful knowledge, and rest assured that an intelligent understanding will teach the hands how to earn dollars when the ignorant earn only cents.

## Feathers.

I have a large stock of the finest Geese and Russia Feathers in the United States, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same quality *not purified*, can be purchased in this State. These Feathers are cleansed by steam, in a new machine recently invented by myself, for which I have obtained Letters Patent—they are offered to purchasers with confidence that they will suit them, being free from dust and offensive smell—they are put up in Bags, from 5 to 30 lbs., or purchasers may have their Beds filled with any quantity desired by applying at my store, No. 9 Kennebec Row.

S. G. LADD.

Hallowell, Oct. 1838, 3 m.

## Imported BULBOUS ROOTS.

The following Bulbous Roots just received from Holland, are offered for sale at R. G. Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

Tulips of different colors  
Hyacinths (mixed),  
Polyanthos Narcissus,  
Crocus,  
White Lillies,  
Crown Imperials,  
Daffodils.

Nov. 6, 1838.

## MORTGAGE NOTICE.

I hereby give public notice that I claim by virtue of a deed of Mortgage from WAGER HOPKINS to me, dated April 25, A. D. 1836, and recorded in the registry of deeds, for the county of Kennebec, in Book 112, page 273, the following described real estate, situate in Monmouth, in said County of Kennebec, bounded as follows to wit: easterly by land owned by Peter M. Blaisdell and Elijah Wood; southerly by land of William Lowell, Jr.; westerly by land owned by John Robinson and the said Wager Hopkins, and northerly by the north line of what is termed the Great Back Lot, No. 22, being a part of said lot and the same land which I deeded to said HOPKINS, containing SEVENTY acres, more or less. The condition set forth in said mortgage deed, has been BROKEN, the notes therein specified not having been PAID, by reason whereof, I claim to foreclose said MORTGAGE.

TURNER CURTIS.

Monmouth, Nov. 13th, 1838.

## FOR SALE

The following breeds of Bucks.

1 Full blood South Down.

2 half blood S. Down and half blood Dishley.

1 half or 4-8 South Down and 3-8 Dishley 1-8 Merino.

1 7-8 Dishley and 1-8 Merino.

In the two latter there is not the least appearance of the Merino breed of Sheep—either in shape or wool.

The subscriber will receive at his farm twenty Ewes to be put to a South Down Buck. The price for each Ewe two dollars.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, October 16, 1838.

## SEARS' GENUINE

## Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort.

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public; as it seldom fails in giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he has experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort: and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

PHILIP ULMER.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831.

Certificate of DR. GOODWIN, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort*, for the cure of consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

All orders directed to the proprietor, Hallowell, Me., will meet with prompt attention.

The following are among the agents for selling the above Syrup. Wm. C. Stimpson & Co. Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston, J. S. Harrison, Salem, A. Carter, Portland, Geo. W. Holden, Bangor, R. S. Blaisdell, Thomaston, J. E. Ladd, Augusta, A. T. Perkins, Gardiner, Geo. Williston, Brunswick, Dr. J. A. Berry, Saco.